BROADWAY THEATRE—S—The Queen's Mate.

CASIN — Nodit.

EDEN MUSER—WAY Tableaux.

GRANFOPERA HOUSE—2 and S—Jim, the Penman.

LTCEUM THEATRE—S:15—Lord Chamley.

MADISON-AVE. AND 59TH-ST—Day and Evening—
Jerusalem and the Crucinizion.

MADISON NOTABE PREATRE—S:30—A Local Wreek.

MANHATTAN BEACH—S—Fire of London.

NIBLO'S—2 and 8—Mathias Sandorf,

PROFE GRUNDING 4—Basaball. NEBLO'S-2 and S-Maining Sandort,
Polo Grounds-4-Baseball
BTAR THEATER-2 and S-Minstrela
BT. GEORGE-S-Nero, or The Fall of RomaTERRACE GARDEN-S-Opera. WALLACK'S—S:15 -LOTTAIRO.

5TH AVENER FREATRA-S - Philip Herne.

14TH-ST. THEATRE. -2 and S. Gwynre's Oath.

4TH-AVE. AND HYR-SE.—Gettysourc.

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New-York Daily Tribune FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1888.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Five hundred der ishes attacked at Egyptian fort near Wady Halfa, and were re pulsed, with 100 killed. - Another Nihilist plot has been uncarthed in St. Petersburg; fifteen arrests were made. ____ The King of Greece reached Copenhagen. = Count Deym succeeds Count Karolyi as Austrian Ambassador to Great Britain. - Herr Von Bennigsen has been made Governor of Hanover.

Congress.-Both branches in session. === The Senate: Mr. George made a speech on the retaliation message, and was worsted in a tilt with Mr. Frye . Mr. Gorman spoke on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, admitting the \$95,000,000 increased expenditure and seeking to prove from that a positive saving had been effected. === Another joint resolution was passed to provide temporarily for funds to carry on the Government.

Domestid.-Mr. Blaine spoke on the President's retaliation message at Calais, Me. = Joseph Breed, assistant eashier of the Hartford National Bank, committed suicide. == Warner Miller spok at Chatham on political issues. == Pension Comnew names on the rolls; during the year \$78,-775,862 was paid to pensioners. === There were thirty-three new cases and four deaths from yellow fever at Jacksonville. == General Harrison went fishing at Point Pelee in Canadian waters

City and Suburban.-The new Aqueduct Commission took important action in regard to the extra excavation question, and took steps to save the city bundreds of thousands of dollars. Mayor Hewitt addressed the American Electric Light Association on the wonders of electricity and the mability of politicians to understand the Kingston and Yum Yum made a dead heat at the Brooklyn races; the other winners were King Crab, Judge Murray, Los Angeles, Longstreet and Lela May. - The Boston baseball team d feated the New-York nine, 2 to 1. - Stocks ruled higher, were active in spots, later suffered from a raid and closed strong.

The Weather .- Indications for to-day: Fair and warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest 83 degrees; lowest, 56; average, 69.

"When we consider the patronage of this grea office, the adurements of power, the temptation to retain public place once gained, and, more than all, the availability a party finds in an incumbent whom a horde of officeholders, with a zeal born whom a horde of officeholders, with a zeal born of benefits received and fostered by the hope of favors yet to come, stand forcers by the hope favors yet to come, stand frady to aid with money and trained political service, we recognize in the eligibinity of the President for re-election a most serious danger to that calm, deliberate and intelligent action which must characterize government by the people."—From President Cleveland's letter of acceptance; Aug. 18, 1884.

"My friends, you will never have any genuine reform in the Civil Service until you adopt the one-term principle in reference to the Presidency So long as the incumbent can hope for a second term he will use the immense patronage of the Government to procure his renomination and secur his re-election."—From a speech by the Hon. Allen G. Thurman: Columbus, Ohia, 1872.

Such acts of atrocity as are reported of the Sultan of Morocco recall the days of semi- in many branches of work. In consequence, barbarian brutality when the chief functions of a ruler were to murder and enslave. The the wages paid are partly to men and partly to European Powers should take the Sultan in boys, though the distinction is not preserved hand and either civilize him or depose him.

If the members of the American Electric Light Association really want to earn the grateful regard of the city in which they are temporarily sojourning, they will accept Mayor Hewitt's invitation and unfold to us some sure and speedy scheme of putting the wires underground. The people of New-York are generous, and they would do something handsome for the electrician whose genius availed to rescue them from the deadly wires.

The situation at Jacksonville grows more and more dreadful. Little hope is now entertained of stopping the course of the scourge until it has spent its force. It seems probable that the city will be in great need of a larger body of nurses than is now at its service. In cases of general misfortune such as this, the country has often before displayed a generous and sympathetic spirit. It is rapidly becoming certain that Jacksonville will soon require practical outside assistance, in which event there should be no delay in supplying whatever the situation calls for.

Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss, who has just returned from Europe, rather dryly observes that there is "nothing sentimental" in the interest which the English are taking in our present National campaign. He did not find them agitated, for instance, over the abstract question, "Is the experiment of free government an enduring success?" They did not shower questions at him concerning the public school system or the temperance issue. But when any one spoke of opening American markets they cocked up their ears in a trice. This fact illustrates a painful defect in the English character, as Mr. Matthew Arnold would have said with some other word substituted for "English." They love the world not as brothers but as customers. For moral reasons, if for kets for our own people, should endeavor to teach our English friends a wholesome lesson in employed, of whatever age or sex. universal benevolence. This may be a new argument in favor of protection, but it ought to be exceedingly taking with those amiable free-trade theorists who want to abolish geography and unite the whole world in brotherly intercourse.

It is hard to understand how a man with such a fund of humor as Senator Gorman appears to possess could so long have escaped the reputation of a professional funny man. His remarks objecting to Senator Allison's exposure of the Administration's spendthrift disposition certainly entitle him to that reputation. Senator Allison proved that the Government had spent during the last four years \$95,000,000 more than had been spent by the Garfield-Arthur Governments. Mr. Gorman found no fault with this fact, as a fact, but he deplored Mr. Allison's partisanship in bringing it out at this time. To see the National Democratic Boss grieving over the partisanship of a conservative Senator like Mr. Allison is truly affecting.

WAGES AND THE TARIFF.-V. While the census figures already given correctly represent the difference in wages between this country and Great Britain in 102 selected occupations, it will be said that there are many other occupations in the same branches of industry which are not included. and of which the wages may be relatively lower in this country. It is true that the wages reported for many occupations have not thus far been compared at all, because the classifications or names of occupations so far differ in the two countries that it is not possible in most cases to decide whether the kinds of work done are identical. Out of 562 classifieations in the British reports of wages in sixteen industries, and 367 classifications in the American reports, only 93 have been found identical and have thus far been included in the comparison. But there is reason to believe that the results already attained fairly represent wages in the other occupations of the same branches of industry. For the occupations compared are the more important in which wages would naturally be most influenced by the prevailing rates in the different countries and it is improbable that the differences in other occupations, in the same industries and the same mills, are not quite nearly the same.

But the census volume supplies means of determining with certainty whether the comparisons already made are misleading. In the tables which follow the weekly wages paid in each country to all the classes of hands in sixteen industries, exclusive of all foremen and overseers, whether called by the same names in the two countries or not, are compared, and averages taken by dividing the amount of wages paid to all the classes of hands by the number of classes. While this does not give with exactness the average paid to each worker in either of the two countries, since the number engaged in each kind of work is not known. it determines quite surely whether the rate paid to all classes of whatever name in any industry is higher than the rate paid in that industry in another country, and how much higher. The comparison shows that the missioner Black's annual report shows 60,25 average weekly wages of all classes in each

	_ A	Men		Boya		Females.		Total.	
	Classos.	Wages.	Classes.	Wacres.	Clusses.	Wares.	Classes.	Wages.	
Boots and shoes	8	+6 50	11	82 43	4	\$2 15	23	83 71	
Gus	9	6.99	12	1.94		The same	11	6 10	
Hats, feit	9 9	5.88	15	2.34	5	2 56	11	4 08	
fron furnaces		5 88 6 27 6 54	200	VI 300	27		18	5 80 5 11 5 13	
fron foundries .		6.54	18 17 5 12 8 4	2.36			54	5.11	
Machinery	984	6 37	17	2 26			16	5 17	
Rolling mills		6 34	7.	1 76			52	\$ 85	
Coal mines		5 346	12	3 04			34		
Iron mines	97	5 36 5 79 5 69	18	2 69			3513	5.00	
Paper tullis	22 11 25	5 69	4	218	-	2 30	30 22 43	3 117	
	05	8 43	- 60	207	12	1.03	4.5	5.73	
Potteries	4	8 38		7.00	12	3 45 2 66 2 79	122	67, 124	
Silk		693	100	2.35	3	0 (1)	29	5.93	
ar works			6	2 20	9	2 00	26	9.56	
Car e	10	6 13	21	4 40	20	2 45	78	3 80	
'n tony	3	6 48	61	2 65	18,74	245	72	3 85	
Woollen	28	5 70	23	2.88	21	2.58	6.20	45	

		AMERI	CAN	WA	GES			
	Men.		Б∈уз.		Females.		Total.	
	Classes.	Wages.	Clussos.	Wages.	Classes.	Wages.	Classes.	Wages.
Boots & shoes	17	812 36	12	86 56	1	87 50	30	
Gas	10	1252	- 5	3.68	6	4.30	30	
Iron furbac's	16	10.38					1.6	107.338
tron foundr's	12	11 03					1.1	11 00
Machinery	28	11 03 11 99					28	1.1 101
coding mills	43	324 939	Buck				44.3	13.09
t'out mines								10 %
fron mines	9	9 .2	1	2.52	***	*****	10 23 21	8.6
Paper mills	15	10.54	2	6.15	6	5.08	417	8.73
Potteries	21	9 :2 10 54 16 :6 13 04	- 1	3.97	2	4 3	21	14 %
811k	18	13 01	2	3 15	15	5.91	35	0.41
Car works	17	12 12				******	4.6	12 15
Carp to	12	11 82	****	222522	. 9	5 57	21	9 1- 7 71
Cotton Woolieus	18	10 43	6	4 18	107	4.95		
Woolieus	10	9.91	14	0.48	1	14 19 1	Carco	3.00
Total	778	212 24	33	85 13	56	85 26	367	810 54

It will be observed at a glance that the American reports are defective in failing to distinguish between men and boys employed in many of the occupations included above. in the official returns. Hence the average wages paid to adult males are made to appear lower than they would be if accurate classifications had been preserved, as in the British reports. Nevertheless, the wide difference between wages paid is apparent. The average paid to males not known to be minors, though many included undoubtedly are boys and many of them quite young, exceeds the average paid to men alone in Great Britain by 89.2 per cent. The average paid to boys in this country exceeds the British average by 104.4 per cent. In the British classifications girls and women are separately stated, but in most of the American reports no such distinction is observed. It is well known that in Great Britain girls are in many cases employed to do the work here done by women, as boys are in many cases employed to do the work here done by men. and the average wages of female workers in this country are 112.9 per cent higher than the average paid in Great Britain.

Let it be noticed that because of the different proportions of boys and girls employed in the different countries, this comparison is not so precise as that of the previous table, which shows a lower difference in wages. This table nevertheless serves to prove beyond a question that in each industry, and in each class or kind of labor, substantially the same vast difference exists which was found in the wages of selected occupations. Indeed, if the comparison of 267 occupations or classes in the United States with 562 in the same branches of industry in Great Britain be considered more reliable than the comparison of only 93 classes, the conclusion is inevitable that in the occupations which cannot be precisely compared, because of different classifications or names, there is a wider difference in wages and a greater advantage in favor of the American workers, than in the occupations which can be precisely compared. For the well-known em-

made is to compare the wages of all classes

SELF-CONVICTED.

The President's Retaliation Message is correctly interpreted in the Republican platform adopted at Saratoga. It is pronounced " a confession that his Administration has been grossly negligent of its duties in the protection of American fisheries, and has invited new annoyances and aggressions on the part of the Canadians by the failures to make manful protests and to employ the peaceful means of selfdefence committed to him." This is an indictment on which the Administration can be convicted by the testimony of the President him-

The President stated in his message what was not previously known that in 1886 "no tice was received by the representatives of our Government that our fishermen would no longer be allowed to ship their fish in bond and free of duty through Canadian territory to this country, and ever since that time such shipment has been denied." This privilege of transshipment of cargoes was a treaty right under Article XXIX of the convention of 1871. The Canadian Government gave notice that they would no longer allow American fishermen to transship their cargoes. This was a repudiation of their responsibilities under Article XXIX. The President ought to have informed Congress immediately of their decision. He ought, moreover, to have recommended legislation in retaliation, by which Canada would be deprived of corresponding privileges of transit from American ports. He did neither one thing nor the other. He suppressed the information, made no recommendation, and did not avail bimself of the retaliatory powers already conferred upon him by Congress. Hence, the Administration was "grossly negligent of its duties in the protection of American fisheries."

This inaction moreover, "invited new annoyances and aggressions on the part of the Canadians." Having repudiated Article XXIX the Dominion Government gave orders for a campaign of outrage on the seabcard. Hundreds of American vessels were boarded, seized, harassed and denied their treaty and commercial rights. Even the commonest rights of hospitality were withheld from shipwrecked crews and vessels in distress. The American flag was hauled down from the mast-head by arrogant customs officials. Outrages continued for two years as the direct result of the Administration's systematic neglect of the interests of American citizens.

Meanwhile, what was the Administration doing? It was allowing Canada to remain in und sputed possession of the transit privilege of which it had deprived American fishermen. It was showering gratuities upon the Canadian Pacific and enabling it to compete with the American railways in transporting freight acress the continent without being subjected to the restrictions of the Interstate Act. It was multiplying Canadian benefits derived from the transit trade in bond under the same Article XXIX which the Dominion Government had repudiated. It was negotiating a humiliating treaty of surrender without making an honest effort to secure reparation for wrongs, outrages and insults on the Canadian eabourd. It was reserving in pawn for a free market for Canadian fish the right of transshipment of cargoes. Under Article XXIX of the old treaty American fishermen were entitled to this privilege. Under Article XV of the Chamberlain-Bayard treaty it was with- them, and "especially" the High-License bill. held until the doties on fish should be removed.

Canada renounced its treaty obligations respecing transshipment in transit. The Adbluster in the hope of preventing a stampede Representatives." 1et this was universally of the Irish vote.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

an Aqueduct Commission which is doing honest and efficient work. The voluminous report made yesterday to the Commission by its Finance Committee considers with great care plain enough? "The Evening Post" suggests. the whole subject of extra allowances to the at least by implication, that the convention contractors. The committee does not say in should have named the figures it would favor precise words that the city has been grievous- for license fees. Could anything be more ably swindled by these allowances. It simply states the facts in the case, and then asks the general principles, not with the details of Corporation Counsel to say whether or not they constitute a swindle. The public will be deeply interested in Mr. Beekman's reply. He has Louis resolution. thus far sturdily maintained the righteous position assumed by his predecessor, Judge Lacombe. Certainly, he cannot sustain Judge tion. It will command the support of all sin-Lacombe's opinions and at the same time permit the Aqueduct contractors to keep the money they have received through these extra personal character of the nominees, and the

Briefly put, the facts set forth in the committee's report are these: On March 2, 1887, Judge Lacombe rendered an opinion holding that no allowances should be made for excavations beyond a certain fixed line, except where that fine was specifically changed by the engineer, who had no power to change it. however, in other than certain exceptional cases. Despite that official declaration, the Engineer on May 23 gave an order permitting additional excavations beyond that line without regard to his limited authority. This order has already cest the city \$585,498 85, and claims are in for \$152 890 90 more. Mr. Beekman is asked to say whether the payments already made can be recovered. When one considers how badly the city has been plundered despite the watchful eyes and protesting voice of Judge Lacombe, one cannot help wondering where New-York would be to-day had any less faithful official occupied his authoritative post.

ELECTRICIANS IN COUNCIL. The assembling of three hundred electricians in this city is an event of practical importance to all the civilized world, whereas a few years ago it would have possessed significance only to those who are professionally interested in the subtle agent whose operations the delegates have gathered to discuss. Electrical phenomena have always exercised a natural fascination over the minds of investigators ever since the earliest observers made the discoveries which Pliny records. A long series of beautiful experiments, of which the most pietgresque and the most famous was Franklin's drawing of electricity from the clouds, had scarcely done more, however, in respect of popular knowledge and appreciation of the nated, and still no letter of acceptance. mysterious force, than to keep alive the sense of awe with which it was invested, when suddenly the telegraph transformed the world. Then for the first time the invisible spirit became a valued though still an unfamiliar friend.

illiberal tendency, and by retaining our mar- | Britain, the only just allowance that can be | was destined to assume control was visible only to a few prophetic eyes. Experiments in electric lighting had been practically successful only within very narrow limits, and beyond a few mechanical applications which now seem meagre and insignificant the general public saw nothing more than vague possibilities in the future. It was the invention of the telephone-at once a marvellous toy and a practical necessity-that first gave to electrical science the impetus under which the immense progress of the last decade has been accomplished. That was indeed a touch of nature which made the whole world kin. When electricity became an inmate of the home it ceased to be the exclusive property of men of science. and occupied forthwith a place in the thoughts of all from which it can never be dislodged.

And so it has rapidly come about that an eager curiosity as to what new conquests are in store. what marvellous appliances will soon become the common property of civilization, exists in every intelligent mind, and even the children are expectant of wonderful things in the future. We welcome to New-York the men who have made the application of electricity to the uses of mankind the practical business of their lives That must be a fascinating pursuit which, when it has engressed the intellect, possesses the higher power of kindling the imagination.

THAT HIGH-LICENSE PLANK. "The New-York Times," "The Evening Post" and other Democratic papers are dissatisfied with the High-License plank of the Saratoga platform. This will be a grievous disappointment to the Republican leaders, who expected, of course, to construct a platform that would meet with the unanimous approval of the Democratic press.

They contend that the plank is shuffling and equivocal. Let us see. It says first that "the Republican party unequivocally condemns" -rather an explicit statement that-" the course of Governor Hill in obstructing by his vetoes acts for increasing the fees for licenses, by which a larger share of the cost of government might be levied on the liquor traffic." This was so unusually plain-spoken that, as "The Post's" own dispatches bear witness, the Governor's friends are incensed that he should have been denounced by name in the platform. This was exceptional, but not so much so as the conduct that called out this condemnation. Governor Hill's friends do not think the platform equivocal. And for what is he denounced For "obstructing by his vetoes acts for increasing the fees for licenses." Instead of making a catalogue of all the bills of this character which the Governor has vetoed-for there has been a whole series of them this year and last-the convention described them all under this phrase, and "unequivocally condemned" Governor Hill for vetoing them. Governor Hill knows what that means. So do the Democratic members of the Legislature who voted for the bills. If "The Times" and "The Post" do not, that may be owing to causes over which they have no control.

The platform then goes on to say: "And we approve the efforts of the Republicans in the last Legislature upon the liquor question. especially in passing the act, nullified by such Executive action, to restrict that traffic by charges which would lift some of the burdens of taxation caused by the liquor traffic from he home and the farm." Here, in addition to the denunciation of Governor Hill for having vetoed all bills of this character, is a distinct and unqualified commendation of the Republicans of the Legislature for having passed Boiled down, the complaint seems to be that the words "High License" were not used. But when the act itself is specifically aliaded to ministration made no protest that was effective. and "especially" commended, what possible but meekly and submissively agreed to reserve doubt can there be as to the meaning of the a treaty right, already guaranteed by Article convention? Allowances must be made for the XXIX, until the Canadians should have a free diction of platforms. When the Democratic market for their fish. As the outrages were National Convention at St. Louis wanted to multiplied, it enormously increased the value express its approval of the Mills bill, it did not of the transit privileges to the Dominion by east it haldly by that name. It recommended its bounties to the Canadian Pacific. This is the passage of "the bill for the reduction of the Administration that now has recourse to the revenue now pending in the House of accepted as an indorsement of the Mills bril.

So much with relation to what had been done in the past. What of the future? The At last it appears that New-York City has platform continues: "And we believe that such charges should be advanced to standards similar to those successfully enforced in other States under Republican control." Isn't that surd? Platforms concern themselves with legislation. Otherwise the entire Mills bill should have been incorporated into the St.

The Saratoga platform is frank, straightforward and sound on the temperance quescere and judicious Temperance men. Another reason for expecting their votes is the high certainty that they will never be found on the side of the saloons against the people.

A correspondent wants to know how the President can give \$10,000 to a fund to elect himself, when he could give only \$20 to the Charleston earthquake sufferers. The question answers itself, He wouldn't have had so much money to put up for a second term if he had been in the habit of fooling away his substance on earthquakes.

The Tall Sycamore of the Wabash is throwing mud at General Harrison. The Tail Sycamore never did like a loval man.

Poor Mr. Putnam! He was nominated for Governor of Maine as a friend of Mr. Bayard, a negotiator of the treaty and an " Anti-Retalia-What will be done with him now tionist." Will the President throw him overboard as he has thrust aside Secretary Bayard? Will the Maine Democracy at this late day be compelled to put in the field a Retaliation instead of a Treaty candidate?

Evidently there is a difference of opinion be tween the Secretary of the Navy and the member of Congress who, in praising the Navy Department, when speaking on the appropriation bill last week, said: "We don't need to go abroad for ideas nor ships for our navy." He might have recalled the fact that the Navy Department recently paid the Barrow Shipbuilding Company, of England, \$15,000 for an accepted design for the armored battle-ship Texas, " prepared by the eminent naval architect, Mr. William Johns," And this is not all. In the Secretary's report to the Chandler resolution, transmitted to the Senate on Tuesday last, he includes this item: " \$6,900 was agreed upon as the price for the working drawings

Eighty-six days since Mr. Cleveland was nomi-

We respectfully remind our friends the enemy that they have bitterly denounced the Republican Senators in the past for "catering to the Irish vote" in their speeches on the Fisheries Treaty. Why do they not condemn the President for playing a other, we should seek gently to correct this ployment of minors instead of adults in Great | But yet the vast field over which electricity | the demagogue and bidding directly for the same

vote? Is not sauce for the codfish also sauce for

The railroad which is being built from Teheran to Resht, on the Caspian Sea, is a striking token at once of the progress of Western civilization in the East and of the stupid obstinacy which animates the semi-barbarous monarchs of Asian lands. The Russian contractor who is building the road conveyed his materials from Belgium, where he bought them, to Baku, and thence to Resht, and proposed naturally enough to begin work there and to let the railroad as it proceeded carry forward its own supplies. But, no! That might suit a base slave of a contractor. It would not suit the illustrious successor of Jemshid and Peridoun. An order was issued by the Shah that the road must be begun at his capital, or not at all. So the rails, ties, locomotives, cars, and all else needed for the construction had to be carried overland on mule-back and camel-back, 200 miles and more, to Teheran, thence to work their way back to the base of supplies from which they started!

Come, come, Mr. Cleveland, you may as well admit that " the allurements of power" have allured.

If the Democracy accept Secretary Whitney at the hands of the Federal Administration as the candidate for Governor, the Secretary may point to his cruisers as evidence of what he could do in the way of stimulating navigation on the Eric Canal.

A writer in " The Christian Advocate," speaking

of men of genius, says: While the horde of Government officials could be nothing but old lumber in the historic Consti-White the horde of Government officials could see nothing but old lumber in the historic Constitution, or uscless rags in the captured battle-flags of the Civil War, the poet sees the sacred memorials of the past, the precious relies that remind him of courage, fortitude, and self-sacrifice exerted in his country's behalf, the emblems and speaking winesses of that bloody conflict in which the cause of human rights the fate of a Nation, was staked and won.

Not only the poet, but every true patriot, looks at these flags in this way. Wait till the 6th of November, and this "horde of Government officials" will see "stars" and feel "stripes" such as they never saw or felt before under any flag.

Perhaps the secret of it all is that Mr. Cleveland wants to give out his letter of acceptance just the way he has written it, and Daniel, the wise, won't let him.

There was recently published an interview with "a rather intelligent young man" from England, who was one of a party of more than 200 workmen, mostly from the steel mills of Great Britain, or their way to employment in the West. This " rather intelligent young man" said that the present condition of the English workingman was something frightful to contemplate I was considered a skilled workman," he said. and yet was only paid three shillings per day. which is equal to seventy-two cents in this country. The cost of living is much less in England than in America, but is still not in proportion to As a result, English workingmen are flocking to the United States by the hun-This interview was published in "The New-York Times" (Dem.), which is continually sneering at the system of protection to American labor and striving to reduce the condition of workingmen here to that which exists in England.

PERSONAL

M. Zola says it is a mistake to regard the French as a democratic people. No nation is more wedded to aristocratic ideas or fonder of outward marks of disthetion. True wisdom, he adds, consists in living la accordance with the spirit of the nation, and therefore he has accepted the Legion of Henor decoration and will seek election to the Academy.

Mrs. John R. McPherson is regaining her health at Saden-Baden, and will be joined there by her husband, the New-Jersey Senator, late this fall.

General salomon, the extled President of Hayit, is enorted to have a vast fortune scennely invested in

A portrait has been painted of the baby King of Spain mounted upon a recking-horse. It shows him to be a hand ome, manly-looking little fellow.

A lot of hitherto unpublished sermons by Luther have been discovered by Dr. Tschakert, of Konigsberg, in the public library of that city.

Speaking of the late Charles Crocker, "The San Francisco Call" relates that on one occasion there was a disastrous wrock out somewhere on the road in sentatives of the operating department came to report the matter to Mr. Crocker, he was much disturbed, restloned very closely to find out how the acc deat and questioned very closely to fine out how the acc deat had happened. It was explained that everything possible had been done, and that full particulars would be obtained during the day. This appeased him somewhat, and, in explanation of his anxiety, he said. But I was thinking of this all last night and could not sleep. One of the officials told him that It was no use worrying over such things, which were halp ning with more or less frequency all the time. Mr. Crocker looked up and replied vehemently, "But, my God, man, one of our boys was killed, and I could not get that out of my head."

Crown service of the Czar. When he announced his determination to leave the army that he might give all his time to painting, his fa her was greatly shocked. He begged him to remain in the service until he had made himself a name and then, if he still insisted on Mr. Edward Hulse, whose engagement is announced

Vassili Verestchagin when a young man was in the

to the only daughter of Mr. Edward Lawson, of "Th Daily Telegraph," is twenty-nine, tall and fair. He is he Conservative representative for Salisbury, and one of the youngest members of the House of Commons. lie is a capital sportsman, and during the Ascot week lie is a capital sportsman, and during the Ascot week he was one of the guests at the Prince of Wales's house party at Sunninguide. His hancee is well known in London, and rarely misses driving daily in the park a magnificent pair of chestinus in a park play for she is derk, petite, and piet y in figure and in face, with a beautiful complexion and a magnificent head of hair. Though her mother she is a consint of the Miss webster on the stage at the Globe Theatre. Mr. Huise is the cidest son of sir Edward Huise, and thus the heir to the baronetcy.

General Boulanger has given the munificent sum of \$20 for a "Grand Boulanger Prize" for the St. Malo

THE BUGLES ARE CALLING AGAIN.

The bugles are calling again, The air with the drum-beat is stirred; On mountain, in valley, or pla'n, The call to the battle is heard, They answer from mountain and plain, They answer from take to the sea: We con e at the summons again, To follow the flag of the free. "Give us a Man for chief, A man the occasion to suit; Knight of the Handkerchief, No so der by substitute: No silken and scented rag, No banner without a name,-

Ours be the starry old Flag

Scorched in the battle's flerce flame!"

In effy, in forest, in field, The sound of their coming is heard; Like the randrops the summer clouds yield, Like the leaves by the summer wind stirred. They come in the morning's gray caim, They come when the solemn stars shine, They shout 'neath the fair Southern paim, They chant 'neath the dark Northern pine ' "Give us a Man for chief,

Give us the starry old Flag; No silken and scented rag scorched in the battle's flerce flame, Torn by the wild ocean gale, Blown by the trumper of Fame,-That is the banner we ball?

The stars of that banner shine bright From mast-head and hill-top and spire; Our camp fires blaze through the night, The mountains are flaming with tire, Like the storm-burst the cry of that host, Like thunder that far distant roar; The sound f om the mountain-top tossed

Rolls down to the surf-heaten shore --"Give us a Man for chief, A man the occasion to suit; No Knight of the Handkersbief. No so,der by substitute: No substitute for chief. But a soldier to dare and to do. No perfumed handkerchief,

No dug but the Red, White and Blue.

G. O. BAKER.

C. N. BLISS CONFIDENT OF VICTORY.

ENGLISH INTEREST IN THE CONTEST OVER THE

TARIFF-PRAISE FOR THE STATE TICKET. Cornellus N. filles, chairman of the Republican State Committee, returned on Sunday after a visit to Europe which lasted several months. He did not attend the State Convention, because business matters that had tion. Mr. Bliss now looks the ploture of health; he has gained by his tour abroad a fine stock of strength and energy, a portion of which will be devoted to the State campaign. Mr. Bliss was seen yearering by a Tribune reporter at his office, No. 117 Duanest. Rewas busily engaged in working off arroars of comspondence.

"Of course," he said, "I have not had time to look into things much since I got back, but this much I can say, that I regard the Republican State ticket as the Ex-Senator Miller and Colonel Cruger are gentlem n of freeproachable personal character and high ablifty. I feel very confident that they will be elected. The har-mony and enthusiasm displayed by the convention is a good angury of victory. The Republicans in the State are united in this campaign; no one is sulking; all old wounds have been healed, and we are going into the fight heart and soul all around."

"Did you observe while you were in England that there was much interest taken there in the Presidential campaign here?"

"Yes, it is exciting a great deal of interest. Ordinarily, you know, the Engl shman does not pay much attention to American affairs. He is of a practical turn of mind. He readily gives his attention to any. thing that gives some promise of paying a good dividend. Hence his interest in our campaign. It is of a purely business character, and reflects credit upon his sugarity. There is no sentimentality about it. He is always on the lookout to discover new markets or enlarge old ones. And there is no market that he covers so much as this one. He knows that the more the protection wall is lowered the more good he can pass over it. He would like to see it polled down altogether, but meanwhile he is devently thankful for altogether, but meanwhile he is devently thankful for any breaches that are made in it. Naturally, who can be ame him? Ite is your the policy that offers him a good investment. Who wouldn't do the same that in his place! But when the English papers began to perceive the use that was made here over their songs of joy, they began to sing small. They were shread enough to perceive that if they appeared to enable to much they might cause a soil or stampide for pro-tection, and no holes at all would be made in the wall. But the interest remains all the same, and it is ex-tremely significant."

ME. PHELPS PUTS IT IN A NUISHELL. THE PRESIDENT'S INCONSISTENT ATTITUDE ON

William Walter Phelps was seen last evening on his way to Washington. "Yes." said he, "I am going back to Washington to attend the regular meeting of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. We always meet Thursdays. I didn't hurry back, because I thought if the President had waited eighteen months without using the ample powers of retaliation we had given orderly conduct of Congressional busin as. It se med that he wanted some fillip to the billious condition of his Presidential boom, and I saw no need of our committee inconveniencing itself to give it to him.

" We shall give it to him ultimately-all the powers he wants, so as to hund him from one excuse to the other. But we shall let the country know first that he had power to retailate all the while and wouldn't use it. I suspect, too, some of us will want an explanation of the pretext under which on Thursday he an tell the Canadians he will smite them hip and thigh by every terror of retaliation for using rights which he admitted on Wednesday they had. I say radmit,' because Wednesday he urged a treaty which we were to buy these rights from Canada by giving Canada one markets free for their fish. If Canada hadn't these rights be ought not to have ad-vised us to buy them; and if she has, he ought not to punish her for naing them."

WHO WILL BUY THE PLAZI BOTEL! THE SALE POSTPONED TO SEPTEMBER IS-IN-

VOLVED IN LITIGATION. The sale of the Plaza Hotel, advertised for yesterday, has been postponed until September 18 by order of Justice Frederick G. Gedney, the referee ap-

pointed by the Common Pleas to sell the property. The Plaza Hotel is on the west side of Fifth-ave. between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth sts., at the Park entrance, and was advectised for sale under a decree of foreclosure of the mortgage held by the New-York Life Insurance Company, the amount due being \$974,276. This is a part of the estate of John Anderson, the rich tobacconist, who died some time ago, upon which the large brick hotel has been erected by Physic & Campbell.

This is the same property which was involved in the suit brought by Mrs. Watson, a granddaughter of John Anderson, several years ago to recover a fifth part of his estate as one of the heirs, on the ground that his will was void. After a three-weeks' al, in May, 1887, before Judge Lawrence, the jury found a verdlet in favor of Mrs. Watson, quently Mrs. Appleton, a daughter of Mr. Anderson, brought suit to recover her nith of the property. Her claim depends on the same grounds which proved successful in the suit of Mrs. Watson. It is said that other grandchildren, not yet of age, may hereafter bring suits for shares. Two actions are now pending, one by Mr. Anderson, the son of John Anderson,

ing, one by Mr. Anderson, the son of John Anderson, to sustain the will, and the other by Mrs. Appleton, the daughter, to set the will aside, and upon the success or failure of the suits depends the validity of the title now in question.

The General Term of the Supreme Court recently decided that Mr. Anderson's action was not maintainable. The Court, in passing this fore losure decree, gave so much weight to Mrs. Appleton's claims that it expressly provided that the sale should not affect her rights, but that she might prosecute her ciain against the present owners. the present owners.

MR. GOULD WOULDN'T RUN DOWN A BOAT THE YOUNG YACHTSMAN IS EVEN SORRY THAT HE CALLED A MAN A POOL. The statement was published yesterday that George

J. Gould's vacht Hildegarde had nearly run down a small beat off Sands Point on Saturday. It was reported that Mr. Gould said in reply to anxious inquiry from the smaller boat: "I was try ng to run you Mr. Gould said yesterday in regard to the published story: "We were close-hauled on the star board tack, under a light breeze and with the this against us, trying to beat up to westward between Ex cut on and Sands Point. I noticed two small calboats shoot out from behind the Point. One of them kept off and passed us to the leeward, while the other tried to cross close under our bows. I had the right of way by all rules of scamanship, and I supposed that the second boat had shot across our bows, but as I could not see her I told my sailing-master to run ferward and see what had become of her. I was nfraid that I might run her down, but the bows of the Hildegarde are so high that I could not see her from my position at the wheel. When my saliture master reached the bows he called back to me to put the belin hard up, an order which I promptly obeyed. We passed by the boat closely, its boom just grazing our side. The remark which one of the party atour side. The remark which one of the pasty attributes to me I never made nor thought of making. The fit a that I would willingly place human I fe in jeopardy is monstrous. In fact, I was unable to sice during the grater part of that night, thinking of the terrible consequences that in ght have followed had I ran the boat down.

"I was very angry, and when the people shouted to me insulting remarks, I called back that the man in charge was a hol I of get his boat in such a position. I now magine that it was unavoidable, for captain Chapman is known to be as good a saller as there is along the Sound. His boat probably get into the wind, and he was unable to expecte the evolution he had calculated on."

SWINDLING WITH SHEELDAN'S NAME.

A BOGUS "LIFE" OF THE DEAD HERO REPRE-SENTED AS WRITTEN BY HIMSELF. Charles L. Webster & Co., No. 3 East Fourteenth-sta whose hands has been placed the publication of Personal Memoirs of P. R. Sheridan," have suffered

"Personal Memoirs of P. R. Sheridan," have softered much anneyance from agents canvassing with a cheap "Life of General Sheridan," written by some unknown person, which is represented to be the book written by General Sheridan himself. P. J. Hall, one of the mem-bers of the firm, said to a Tribune reporter yesterday! "On June 21 we heard of a spurious 'Life of General "On June 21 we heard of a spurious." Late of General Sheridan, being prepared, and wrete to Colonel M. V. Sheridan, asking what he thought we had better do. We also tolo him the same thing had been tried in the case of General Grant's book, but to prevent it General Grant had authorized us to give the natter as much publicity as possible. In reply to this letter we got a letter of June 23 advising us to pursue the same pottey with General Sheridan's book that we hid with General

"We put' shed those two letters, with some notes of We put shed these two letters, with some accountry to can-custor, r neural agents, and all who, we thought, would be interested in the matter. We supposed that would be sufficient, but we kept hearing about these spurious paid lications. One point where they were doing special harm was in Springheid, Mass, so we sent tome east there to see about the matter and put notices in the Springheid papers, warning people against the imposition. John L. Johnson, a Springheld editor, wrate a letter to Sheritan logalities about the matter Sheridan sent us his reply, duted August 28, to Mr Johnson, which appeared in to day's papers, and asked that it might be made as public as possible."